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THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

VOL. I.

Aug. 30, 1806

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WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

" Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number
" have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing
" DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

Vol. I.] NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1806. [No. 1.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

AT a time when periodical publications are multiplied beyond all precedent, some apology may be deemed necessary for introducing to the world another Paper. Instead, however, of any thing ceremonious of that nature, we merely present to our readers a short sketch of the plan we propose to adopt—which will show that our claims to public patronage will not clash with those of the papers now established.

We propose to render the WEEKLY INSPECTOR a vehicle of intelligence, which shall be principally devoted to the *political interests* of our country. We wish to make it particularly useful to those of our fellow-citizens who find it inconvenient or impossible to trace the threads of political events through the labyrinths of official documents, common report, voluminous public journals, and expensive daily newspapers, which are of necessity in a great measure devoted to advertisements.

The utility of such a work is almost too obvious to require a comment. We will, however, briefly advert to a few of its advantages.

Political knowledge—a knowledge of public men and measures, is essential to the preservation of *political rights*. In the United States, almost all the inhabitants are not only entitled, but as voters at elections, are under a moral obligation, to exert an immediate agency in the affairs of the Government; and unless they are in possession of correct political information, they cannot conscientiously discharge this important duty.

Without a wish to flatter the American people, we would express our belief, that, when *rightly informed*, they will not long deviate from the path of political rectitude. They cannot but perceive that *private distress* must be the ultimate consequence of the bad management of *public affairs*. Honest, I would almost say laudable, prejudices may for a time obscure the views of the people. Inspired with a praise worthy zeal for liberty, they may repose confidence in those who profess to be its votaries, for purposes of deception and personal aggrandizement. But the steady light of truth will dissipate the cloud—the demagogue will be disclosed—will be detested—and at length blasted by the breath of public censure.

Demagogues are sensible that their " bad eminence" must be founded on falsehood; and therefore set themselves systematically to deceive the people. Newspapers, which ought to be lights to the public mind, in their hands, are like

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the midnight meteor; emit a feeble and treacherous glare, which serves only to bewilder and betray. Thus a brave and spirited people, like the honest, and *once* independent, natives of Switzerland, may become hostile to their own interests, enemies to their best friends, banish from public life or destroy their true patriots, while perfidious demagogues triumph, and riot in the spoils of a fallen nation.

That the United States may escape such a catastrophe, is the ardent wish of all who are not enemies to rational freedom and to mankind. We will at least raise our monitorial voice against those men and measures, which threaten so fatal a termination to the toils of our revolutionary heroes, and the mental exertions of our political sages.

In making a profession of our political tenets, we would observe that we are FEDERALISTS, and wish to be instrumental in healing the wounds of party. We would call on our countrymen to unite their efforts to give respectability and energy to our national character, and that security which consists in a union of public sentiment.

As respects our conduct towards the Editors of newspapers, we shall merely observe, that falsehood and sophistry will be the objects of our animadversion. We believe, with Mirabeau, that "words are things." If false, they give a wrong direction to the public mind, and of consequence to the physical powers of the community.

Next after our political concerns, a condensed abstract of foreign and domestic intelligence, and miscellaneous sketches of a literary and scientific nature, will be presented to our readers. Poetry, if well written and correct in its tendency, will be admitted; and brief notices of good books will not be refused.

We would conclude, with expressing our belief that periodical publications may be useful in correcting those evils to which they have too frequently given origin; and assuring our patrons and the public that this paper shall be devoted to that purpose, and to promoting the welfare and strengthening the pillars of civilized society.

The price of the WEEKLY INSPECTOR will be *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half yearly, in advance. It will be printed on a half sheet, large 8vo. and published every Saturday.

THOMAS GREEN FESSENDEN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received at the Bookstore of EZRA SARGEANT, No. 39, Wall-street; by HOPKINS & SEYMOUR, No. 118, Pearl-street; and by the principal Booksellers in the United States.

[An attack on the President of the United States has made its appearance in the Richmond Enquirer. The vehicle chosen for its communication, is one of the most eminent of the democratic newspapers. It is of too great importance to be abridged, although its length would otherwise, according to our plan, prevent our inserting any thing more than an abstract of its contents. We entreat the partizans of the President to remember that the following is not the work of a *Federalist*, but of one who *has been* among the most zealous supporters of the present administration.]

To the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer.

SIR,

The events of the last session of congress have furnished ample cause of speculation to the curious, and of regret to every true friend of his country. The mystery which enveloped their proceedings, and beneath which some of their most important transactions, yet remain shrouded, could not conceal from the most careless observer, that a schism had arisen in the republican party. But the causes which led to this afflicting event, are still buried in obscurity. In the history of this memorable occurrence, all is darkness, confusion, and contradiction—The public mind, impatient of suspense, and as if

despairing of further information, seems to have out-run the evidence, upon which alone its judgment should have been bottomed. So far as their opinion can be gathered from the public prints, the voice of the people has declared for the administration. In this decision, perhaps, it might have been the duty of the republican minority, and of their friends, to acquiesce, had a fair view of the subject been laid before the public. But knowing as I do, from the most indisputable proof, that facts have been mistated, opinions misrepresented—much truth suppressed and more falsehood suggested—approving at the same time, from my heart, the course which they have pursued, I am impelled to offer to the world some facts and observations, which may enable them to form a more just opinion of the conduct of the republican minority, during the last session of congress, and of the motives by which they were probably actuated.

It must be obvious to the most superficial eye, that every consideration of a selfish or prudential nature, would have dissuaded any man, or set of men, among the republicans, from an open opposition to any leading and favourite measure of the executive, at that juncture. The president of the U. S. had just been re-elected by a great and imposing majority of the people. The acquisition of Louisiana has given an eclat to the executive, and cast a splendour around the administration, in which every minor defect of the government was eclipsed and forgotten. The colossal popularity of the president seemed to mock at all opposition.—Unmindful of past and dear-bought experience, the republicans had erected a political idol, on whose altars he who dared to question its infallibity, must prepare to bleed. In this posture of affairs, all opposition was indeed a forlorn hope. There was every thing to lose, nothing to gain. The minority had only to compromise their principles to betray their duty to themselves, their constituents, and their country, in order to enjoy the countenance of the administration, to ensure the approbation of the public, for a time, and their own contempt for ever. They had but to acquiesce in measures which their conscience and judgment condemned, and swim in ignoble security with the current of the day. They were not insensible to the danger of the opposite course; but whilst they coolly estimated the difficulty, they had the fortitude to encounter it. Let it be admitted for a moment, that these gentlemen were mistaken in their views: still I pronounce, that he who does not applaud their independence and firmness, is unworthy the name of freeman. They had the courage to assert and maintain the deliberate convictions of their honest judgment against the proudest authority, and preferred the hazard of their popularity to the surrender of their understandings and consciences. Let the people look to it. Is there any danger of a dearth of time-servers, under any administration, which has the power of rewarding them? that due respect will not always be paid to the loaves and fishes? The history of this government, of every executive with regal powers, must answer the question. Let the members constituting the republican minority, be dismissed from the confidence and employment of the people—can they look for any thing like independence in their successors? It would indeed be an idle expectation. They must enter upon their legislative duties with instructions to lay aside the suggestions of their own understandings, and conform themselves in all things to the wishes of the cabinet. The first lesson which they learned would teach them to consider any variation from the executive standard, as the most heinous sin in the political catalogue. Would such men dare to oppose any presidential project, however criminal? From the very nature of their appointment, they must become the puppets of the administration for the time being. A house of representatives, so constituted, must dwindle into a mere chamber for enregistering ministerial edicts: and whilst the forms of the constitution were preserved, its substance would vanish.

On the third of December, 1805, the president's public message was laid before the two houses of congress. The aggressions of Spain were specially noticed. "With Spain (says the chief magistrate), our negociations for a settlement of differences have not had a satisfactory issue. Spoliations during the former war, for which she had formally acknowledged herself responsible, have been refused to be compensated, but on conditions affecting other claims in no wise connected with them; yet the same practices are renewed in the present war, and are already of great amount. Our commerce through the Mobile continues to be obstructed by arbitrary duties and vexatious searches. Propositions for adjusting amicably the boundaries of Louisiana have not been acceded to. Whilst, however, the right is unsettled, we have avoided changing the state of things, by taking new posts, or strengthening ourselves in the new territories, in the hope that the other power would not by a contrary conduct oblige us to meet their example, and endanger conflicts of authority, the issue of which may not be easily controlled. But in this hope we have now reason to lessen our confidence. Inroads have been recently made into the territories of Orleans and the Mississippi. Our citizens have been seized and their property plundered in the very parts of the former which had been actually delivered up by Spain, and this by the regular officers and soldiers of that government. I have therefore found it necessary at length, to give or-

ders to our troops on that frontier, to be in readiness to protect our citizens, and to repel by arms any similar aggressions in future."

It should be kept in mind that the "piratical acts" (mentioned in the second paragraph of the same message) "committed at the very mouths of our harbours, by private armed vessels, some with illegal commissions, others, with those of legal form, but transcending the authority of those commissions, plundering and sinking our vessels, and exposing their crews in open boats or on desert shores," were perpetrated chiefly, if not exclusively, by Spanish and French privateers, fitted out principally, from the eastern ports of Cuba.

In the third paragraph, congress was called upon to make effectual and determined opposition to the new principles interpolated into the law of nations:—in reference, no doubt, to certain decisions of the British court of Admiralty. This address was re-echoed by a spirited (however precipitate) resolution of the Virginia assembly.

On the sixth day of December, the following confidential message was received from the President:

"The depredations which had been committed on the commerce of the U. S. during a preceding war, by persons under the authority of Spain, are sufficiently known to all. These made it a duty to require from that government indemnification for our injured citizens. A convention was accordingly entered into between the minister of the U. S. at Madrid, and the minister of that government for foreign affairs, by which it was agreed that spoliations committed by Spanish subjects, and carried into ports of Spain, should be paid for by that nation; and that those committed by French subjects, and carried into Spanish ports, shou'd remain for further discussion. Before this convention was returned to Spain with our ratification, the transfer of Louisiana by France to the U. S. took place: An event as unexpected as disagreeable to Spain. From that moment she seemed to change her conduct and disposition towards us. It was first manifested by her protest against the right of France to alienate Louisiana to us, which however was soon retracted, and the right confirmed. Then high offence was manifested at the act of congress establishing a collection district on the Mobile, although by an authentic declaration immediately made, it was expressly confined to our acknowledged limits; and she now refused to ratify the convention signed by her own minister under the eye of his sovereign, unless we would consent to alterations of its terms, which would have affected our claims against her, for spoliations by French subjects carried into Spanish ports.

"To obtain justice, as well as to restore friendship, I thought a special mission advisable, and accordingly appointed James Monroe minister extraordinary and plenipotentiary to repair to Madrid, and in conjunction with our minister resident there, to endeavour to procure a ratification of the former convention and to come to an understanding with Spain, as to the boundaries of Louisiana. It appeared at once that her policy was to reserve herself for events, and in the mean time to keep our differences in an undetermined state. This will be evident from the papers now communicated to you. After nearly five months of fruitless endeavour to bring them to some definite and satisfactory result, our ministers ended the conferences, without having been able to obtain indemnity for spoliations of *any description*, or any satisfaction as to the boundaries of Louisiana, other than a declaration that we had no rights eastward of the Iberville, and that our line to the west was one which would have left us but a string of land on that bank of the river Missisippi. Our injured citizens were thus left without any prospect of retribution from the wrong doer; and as to boundary, each party was to take its own course. That which they have chosen to pursue will appear from the documents now communicated. They authorize the inference that it is their intention to advance on our possessions, until they shall be repressed by an opposing force. Considering that congress alone is constitutionally invested with the power of changing our condition from peace to war, I have thought it my duty to await their authority for using force in any degree which could be avoided. I have barely instructed the officers stationed in the neighbourhood of the aggressions, to protect our citizens from violence, to patrole within the borders actually delivered to us, and not to go out of them, but when necessary to repel an inroad, or to rescue a citizen or his property: and the Spanish remaining at New-Orleans, are required to depart without further delay. It ought to be noted here, that since the late change * in the state of affairs in Europe, Spain has ordered her cruisers and courts to respect our treaty with her.

"The conduct of France, and the part she may take in the misunderstandings between the United States and Spain, are too important to be unconsidered. She was prompt and decided in her declarations, that our demands on Spain for French spoliations carried into Spanish ports, were included in the settlement between the United States and France. She took at once the ground, that she had acquired no right from Spain, and had meant to deliver us none eastward of the Iberville: her silence as to the west-

* *Coalition between Austria, Russia, and Great-Britain, it is presumed.*

ern boundary leaving us to infer † her opinion might be against Spain in that quarter. Whatever direction she might mean to give to these differences, it does not appear that she has contemplated their proceeding to actual rupture, or at the date of our last advices from Paris, her government had any suspicion of the hostile attitude Spain had taken here. On the contrary, we have reason to believe that she (France) was disposed to effect a settlement on a plan analagous to what our ministers had proposed ‡, and so comprehensive as to remove as far as possible the grounds of future collision and controversy on the eastern as well as western side of the Missisippi.

" The present crisis in Europe is favourable for pressing such a settlement, and not a moment should be lost in availing ourselves of it. Should it pass unimproved, our situation would become much more difficult. Formal war is not necessary : it is not probable that it will follow; but the protection of our citizens, the spirit and honour of our country require that force should be interposed in a certain degree. It will probably contribute to advance the object of peace.

" But the course to be pursued will require the command of means, which it belongs to congress exclusively to yield or deny. To them I communicate every fact material for their information, and the documents necessary to enable them to judge for themselves. To their wisdom then I look for the course I am to pursue, and will pursue with sincere zeal that which they shall approve."

(Remainder in our next.)

† *Leaving Mr. Talleyrand " to infer " that it would afford him a second glorious occasion of dipping his hands into our pockets.*

‡ *Our ministers had proposed to surrender our claims to compensation for the withholding of the right of deposit at New-Orleans, and for spoliations, Spanish as well as French, and to establish the Colorado as the Western boundary of Louisiana. Although the Colorado is a vast distance to the West of the existing limit between the two nations, it was evident, from the face of the dispatches, that our ministers in agreeing to establish that river as the boundary, had been obliged to exceed the authority of their instructions ; (the government of the U. States claiming to the Rio Bravo.) This proposition (the ultimatum on our part) was rejected by the court of Madrid with disdain ; and thus ended the negociation. Yet France, it seems, was disposed to a settlement on " analogous terms ;" although Mr. Talleyrand had, in the most dictatorial style, declared, that our claim on Spain, for French spoliations carried into Spanish ports, " must be abandoned."*

EDITORIAL.

THE MONITOR.

No. 1.

Every true friend to America, whose political views are neither limited in consequence of a want of correct information, nor his understanding clouded by party prejudice, must be greatly alarmed at the present aspect of our public affairs. Our counsels are distracted at home * ; and the name of America, with the present system of measures, will soon become contemptible abroad. Insulted, and our citizens murdered with impunity in our own harbours, plundered by petty marauders on the high seas, and actually tributary to a foreign power †, we seem fast sinking to the lowest possible point of national degradation.

Honest and discerning men of all parties, even those who made the most strenuous opposition to the Federal Government, cannot but acknowledge that we are rapidly realizing those calamities which the Federalists have uniformly predicted would follow in the train of the absurd, the rash, and,

* Mr. Randolph, in the important paper which we have begun to republish from the Richmond Enquirer, says, that the mystery which enveloped the proceedings of the last session of Congress, ' could not conceal from the most careless observer, that a *schism* had arisen in the Republican party.' That this was no *petty* collision is evident, from the ' afflicting' circumstance, that nothing of importance in a national point of view was performed during the last session of Congress.

† The advocates of the present measures have attempted to maintain, that the two millions of dollars which we lately paid to France, ought not to be considered as a tribute to that power, because there was a purchase of territory, by way of consideration for the money. But Mr. Randolph informs us, in the paper referred to in the last note, that Mr. Madison asserted, ' FRANCE WOULD NOT PERMIT SPAIN TO ADJUST HER DIFFERENCES WITH US : THAT FRANCE WANTED MONEY, AND THAT WE MUST GIVE IT TO HER, OR HAVE A SPANISH AND FRENCH WAR.' Certainly France then in effect demanded tribute. If a ruffian forces me at the point of a bayonet to make a purchase of an article which I perhaps may not want, but which is *nominally* the consideration for my money, is he not a robber, and am I not tributary to him ?

at the same time, imbecile measures adopted by the present Administration of the general Government. They *must* perceive that a change of men and measures is indispensably requisite, if we would preserve the honour, the prosperity, and, perhaps, even the existence of the United States, as an independent nation *.

That our situation is not only critical, but truly alarming, must be evident, when we reflect on our own national imbecility, in consequence of our internal dissentions, the want of system in the general government, and the formidable state in which Europe at this moment appears.

If we look at France and its extensive and powerful dependencies, we see a cloud more menacing than that which burst in a deluge of barbarians, and inundated the Roman empire. An immense military nation *, who to the ferocity of savages unite the highest polish of civilized life—whose *arms* are dreadful, but whose *arts* are still more to be dreaded, threaten to sink "the civilized world under one desolating tyranny."

Empires are lost and won in a single battle. Bonaparte achieves in one campaign, what a Turenne, a Montecuculi, or even a Mariborough, could not have effected in half a century.

The French monarch has under his absolute control a population of nearly 80 millions. Spain, Holland, Italy, and the rest of his *allies*, are in effect *provinces of France*. The Turkish empire is tottering from its base; and the vast and fertile dominions of the Grand Seignior, in all human probability, will soon be at the disposal of Bonaparte. Russia, on whom so much reliance is placed, cannot long oppose his gigantic strides to universal empire. She may prove to modern, what

* William Smith, Esq. of South-Carolina, a distinguished Federalist, in a pamphlet, with the signature of Phocion, closes a review of Mr. Jefferson's character, and scrutiny of his pretensions to the first office in the United States, in the following manner:

"We shall now take leave of Mr. Jefferson, and his pretensions as a philosopher and a politician. The candid and unprejudiced, who have read with attention the foregoing comments on his philosophical and political works, and on his public conduct, must now be convinced, however they may hitherto have been *deceived* by a plausible appearance and *specious* talents, or misled by artful partizans, that the reputation he has acquired is not bottomed on *solid merit*—that his abilities have been more directed to the acquirement of literary fame, than to the substantial good of his country—that his philosophical opinions have been capricious and wavering, often warped by the most frivolous circumstances—that in his political conduct he has been timid, inconsistent, and unsteady, generally favouring measures of a factious and disorganizing tendency, always leaning to those which would establish his popularity, however destructive of our peace and tranquillity—that his political principles are sometimes whimsical and visionary; at others, subversive of all regular and *stable* government—that his writings have betrayed a disrespect for *religion*, and his partiality for the impious *Pain*, an enmity to *Christianity*—that his advice respecting the Dutch company, and his open countenance of an incendiary printer, and the views of a faction, manifest a want of due regard for *national faith* and *public credit*—that his *abhorrence* of *one* foreign nation, and *enthusiastic devotion* to *another*, have extinguished in him every germ *of real national character*; and, in short, that his elevation to the Presidency, must eventuate either in the *debasement* of the American name, by a whimsical, inconsistent, and feeble administration, or in the prostration of the United States at the *feet of France*, the *subversion* of our excellent *Constitution*, and the consequent *destruction* of our present *prosperity*."

* In the Secret History of the Court of St. Cloud, we have the following account of the exertions of the French to become still more formidable in a military capacity:

"In all our public schools or prytanées, a boy, from the moment of entering, is registered in a company, and regularly drilled, exercised, and reviewed, punished for neglect or fault, according to martial law, and advanced, if displaying genius or application. All our private schools that wish for the protection of government, are forced to submit to the same military rules.

"A great power that can without obstacle, and with but little expense, in four weeks increase its disposable military force from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and eighty thousand young men, accustomed to do military duty from their youth, *must finally become the master of all other or rival powers*, and dispose at leisure of empires, kingdoms, principalities, and republics—NOTHING CAN SAVE THEM BUT THE ADOPTION OF SIMILAR MEASURES FOR THEIR PRESERVATION, AS HAVE BEEN ADOPTED FOR THEIR SUBJUGATION."

Scythia was to ancient Rome; but the battle of Austerlitz shows that she can put no permanent check on his career of conquest *.

(To be continued.)

* The writer hopes that his expressing apprehensions of the power of France, will not subject him to the accusation of entertaining an improper partiality for Great-Britain. His sentiments and feelings are such as ought to be cherished by every native American. But in a future number he hopes to express himself more at large on the subject.

We are happy to learn that Mr. Carpenter, the former editor of the Charleston Courier, has purchased an establishment in this place, and is about to publish a daily paper with the title of "THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND." The talents of Mr. Carpenter, and the soundness of his political principles, are too well known, and have been too long and too justly appreciated by the American public, to require any re-recommendation from us.

The following sentence from the Federalist, (a work which ought to be read with assiduity by those who would comprehend the political interests of united America) expresses a truth, which comes home to the "business and bosoms" of the hardy cultivators of our soil:

"The often agitated question between Agriculture and Commerce, has, from indubitable experience, received a decision which has silenced the rivalship which subsisted between them, and has proved to the entire satisfaction of their friends, that their interests are intimately blended and interwoven." *Federalist, No. XII.*

To attempt to foster a Commerce, without armed ships to protect it, is like sowing a field of wheat without fencing it. Those profound politicians, who inform us that we ought not to commence the establishment of a military marine till we are able to contend with the navy of Great-Britain, are as wise as the fond old lady, who would not suffer her darling to go into the water until he had learned to swim. One may carry pistols against foot-pads, although they would avail him nothing in opposition to a well appointed train of brass field-pieces.

The wealth of a country, with the leave of our laborious writers on political economy, may be briefly defined as consisting in its excellence of soil, climate, and in the well directed industry of its inhabitants.—The industry of a nation will be in proportion to the objects held forth as its reward, and the security afforded to its acquisitions:—If a government be weak, despotic, or unstable, the people will be indolent, and, like the Spaniards, with a profusion of natural advantages, poor and contemptible.

We have many well meaning citizens of our Commonwealth, possessing in consequence of their property and probity, much influence and having much at stake, who seem willing to sit down contented with the consciousness that their *own* political principles are correct, without any exertion to impart correct political views to *others*. Such gentlemen would do well to reflect, that if the *public mind* should become entirely perverted, the laws which bind together society will possess no sanction, and, of consequence, neither property nor respectability of character will be sacred from violation. Savage *cunning* and brutal force will then predominate.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

We observe that some dissatisfaction is expresed in the London newspapers against the present ministry. The London Courier of June 26th, accuses them of

1. Want of attachment to the constitution: in appointing the Chief Justice of the king's bench to a seat in the cabinet; thus blending the judicial and executive authorities, and bestowing power without responsibility.

2. Want of vigour: shown in, changing the constitution of the army.

3. Want of justice: evinced by displacing Admiral Cornwallis from the command of the channel fleet, without any public testimony of regard or

recompense, and maltreating Sir Home Popham and Sir David Baird.

4. Want of economy: in creating new places—in plans of military government—grants of extravagant sinecures—and pensions to judges convicted of libels.

5. Blunders in legislation: apparent in certain bills brought in since they have been in power.

6. Want of judgment and steadiness: in selecting objects of taxation, and afterward abandoning them.

7. Want of knowledge of the true interests of British commerce and shipping: apparent in the American intercourse bill.

8. Prohibiting full and ample discussion: shown in the manner in which they introduced the plan for changing the constitution of the army. A plan introduced in the shape of a clause in a bill; by which four stages of debate were at once cut off.

—

John Bull appears to take it somewhat in dudgeon that we should send two millions to Bonaparte. "Two MILLIONS OF DOLLARS VOTED TO FRANCE," says an English newspaper. "And for what purpose; as the payment of a debt? No. As the price of a possession to be ceded by France? No. Or in lieu of a cession by another power, which France pledges herself to procure? By no means:—But as a *bonus* to France, antecedent to the opening of a contingent negociation—as a *douceur* to the *Swiss*, before the visitor's name can be sent up to the master—as a tribute—in short, by paying which the confederated States of North America renounce the principles of their own union."

—

Nothing conclusive can yet be gathered respecting the peace which has been talked of between France and England. Indeed, we cannot give credit to such a report—a war with France, at least, during the reign of Bonaparte, seems to be the hard tenure upon which England holds her independence as a nation.

ACCIDENTS.

On the 26th inst. a powder-house was blown up at Brooklyn. No lives were lost; but some damage was done by breaking of windows and shattering of buildings.

—

The ship Rose in Bloom, commanded by Capt. S. Barker, bound from Charleston to New-York, upset off Barnegat, on Sunday last. By this truly melancholy accident 21 persons drowned, out of 49 who were on board. Among the former was General Mc Pherson, of Charleston, South-Carolina, who lost his life by his exertions to preserve the life of his daughter. The survivors were taken from the wreck on Monday, at 11 A. M. by the British brig Swift, Captain Philan, of St. John's, and brought into this port.

The following are among the happiest effusions of the celebrated translator of Anacreon. The alliteration in the last line of the first stanza, is easy and unaffected. In the last line of the second stanza the sound is beautifully imitative of the sense, and all the images are rural, chaste, and descriptive.

BALLAD STANZAS.

I knew by the smoke, that so gracefully curl'd
Above the green elms, that a cottage was near,
And I said, "If there's peace to be found in the world,
"A heart that was humble might hope for it here!"

It was noon, and on flowers that languish'd around
In silence repos'd the voluptuous bee;
Every leaf was at rest, and I heard not a sound
But the wood-pecker tapping the hollow beech-tree.

And "Here in this lone little wood," I exclaim'd,
"With a maid who was lovely to soul and to eye,
"Who would blush when I prais'd her, and weep when I blam'd,
"How blest could I live, and how calm could I die!

"By the shade of yon sumach, whose red berry dips
"In the gush of the fountain how sweet to recline,
"And to know that I sigh'd upon innocent lips,
"Which had never been sigh'd on by any but mine!"

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